L 29013-66

ACC NR: AP6018860

number of nuclei per muscle section 1,265 microns long reached a maximum for rats of both age groups on the 25th day after denervation, after which it began to decrease and reached the normal level towards the 100th day. This number was approximately twice as high both initially and at the maximum for old rats compared with young rats. At the maximum number of nuclei, the muscle weight went through a minimum for both old and young rats, the minimum being more pronounced in the young than in the old age group. The diameter of muscle fibers passed through a minimum on the 25th day, this minimum being lower for young than for old rats. The results of the experiments made it possible to compare atrophy phenomena due to senescence (which comprise a thinning out of muscle fibers and an increase of the number of nuclei in them) with those due to denervation, and to differentiate between changes in oxidative processes occurring in the two types of atrophy. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Mar64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 BLG

L 29013-66

ACC NR: AP6018860 SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/65/051/009/1094/1099

AUTHOR: Grishko, F.I.; Parkhotnik, I.I.

ORG: Laboratory of Biology, Institute of Gerontology and Experimental Pathology, AMN SSSR, Kiev (Laboratoriya biologii Instituta gerontologii eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Changes in oxidative processes in denervated muscles induced by senescence

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 51, no. 9, 1965, 1094-1099

TOPIC TAGS: rat, muscle physiology, enzyme

ABSTRACT: Oxidative processes in calf muscles of rats 12-15 and 32-37 months old were studied on sacrificing the animals 10, 20-25, 40-50 and 100 days after denervation of the muscles by destroying the sciatic nerve 2 cm above its entrance into the calf muscle. As a result of denervation of the muscle, the tissue respiration and its succinodehydrogenase activity first decreased (during the first 10 days after denervation) and then began to increase, finally reaching a level corresponding to the normal. The increases in young animals brought both indices to a level greatly above that for control rats on the 20-25th day after denervation, while these increases above normal, constituting compensatory reactions, occurred only on the 40-45th day in old animals. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 616.26+612.74

GRISHKO, F.I.; PARKHOTIK, I.I.

Course of oxidative processes in a denervated muscle in senescence. Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.7:1094-1097 J '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya biologii Instituta gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

GRISHKO, F.I. [Hryshko, F.I.]; LITOVCHENKO, S.V. [Lytovchenko, S.V.]

Physiological characteristics of the neuromuscular apparatus in aged persons. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.1:31-37 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya biologii i otdel vozrastnykh izmeneniy nervnoy sistemy Instituta gerontologii i eksperimental'noy patologii AMN SSSR, Kiyev.

[illegible], F.I., Cand Biol Sci -- ([illegible]) "[illegible] [illegible] electromagnetic field upon the [illegible] activity of [illegible]." [illegible], 1[illegible]. [illegible] pp ([illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] of [illegible]siology of [illegible]). 150 copies ([illegible], [illegible], [illegible])

GRISHKO, F.I. [Hryshko, F.I.],

Influence of an ultrahigh-frequency electromagnetic field on the reflex activity of the spinal cord [with summary in English]. Fiziol.zhur. Ukr. 4 no.5:624-633 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko, kafedra fiziologii zhivotnykh.
(SPINAL CORD)
(MICROWAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

SUPRUNOV, A., inzh.; GRISHKO, F.

Practices in the preparation of rye flour. Muk.-elev. prom.
28 no.10:13-15 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Otdel mukomol'nykh predpriyatiy Khar'kovskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Suprunov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Krasnogradskoy mel'nitsy No.30 (for Grishko).
(Rye) (Grain milling)

HUROK, G.A., prof., doktor t[illegible]

Hydraulic conveying [illegible]
Gor. shur. no.7:[illegible]

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektronnoy i gornoy [illegible] mekhaniki.

ACC NR: AP7006249

supplied by N. P. Vasil'yev. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

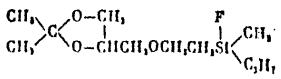
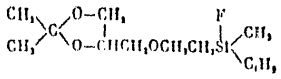
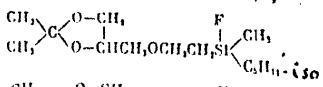
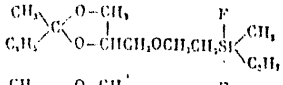
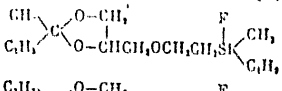
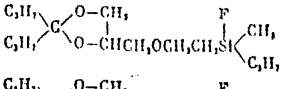
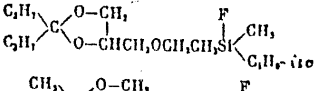
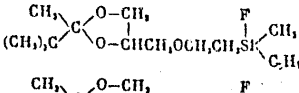
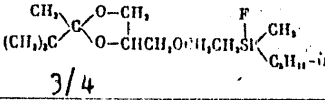
SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 4/4

Table 2

ACC NR: AP7006249

TABLE 2

Compound	Formula	Yield (%)	BP (p, mm)	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}	MRD measured	MRD calculated
	$C_{12}H_{25}FO_3Si$	87	116–117° (5)	0.9922	1.4282	66.79	66.15
	$C_{13}H_{27}FO_3Si$	88	97 (2)	0.9828	1.4303	73.25	73.80
	$C_{11}H_{29}FO_3Si$	88	105 (1)	0.9730	1.4322	77.95	78.45
	$C_{13}H_{27}FO_3Si$	76	94–97 (1)	0.9870	1.4310	73.82	73.80
	$C_{11}H_{29}FO_3Si$	82	116–117 (3)	0.9793	1.4338	77.70	78.77
	$C_{16}H_{33}FO_3Si$	77	150 (3)	0.9674	1.4378	86.94	87.74
	$C_{17}H_{35}FO_3Si$	84	126–127 (1)	0.9612	1.4386	92.39	91.50
	$C_{15}H_{31}FO_3Si$	77	140 (6)	0.9765	1.4361	82.08	83.09
	$C_{17}H_{35}FO_3Si$	82	126 (1)	0.9641	1.4395	91.36	92.39

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AP7006249

TABLE 1

Compound	Formula	Yield, %	BP (p, mm)	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}	MR_D measured	MR_D calculated
iso-$C_3H_7OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_3H_7)F$	$C_9H_{21}FOSi$	86	63° (10)	0.8816	1.4060	53.59	54.02
iso-$C_3H_7OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(C_4H_9)F$	$C_{10}H_{23}FOSi$	90	48 (1)	0.8743	1.4092	58.38	58.66
iso-$C_3H_7OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_5H_{11})F$	$C_{11}H_{25}FOSi$	90	73 (6)	0.8694	1.4132	63.22	63.31
$C_4H_9OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(C_3H_7)F$	$C_{10}H_{23}FOSi$	84	54 (2.5)	0.8779	1.4120	58.41	58.67
$C_4H_9OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_5H_{11})F$	$C_{12}H_{27}FOSi$	90	72 (2)	0.8736	1.4205	67.98	67.96
iso-$C_5H_{11}OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_3H_7)F$	$C_{11}H_{25}FOSi$	93	67 (2)	0.8767	1.4178	63.33	63.31
iso-$C_5H_{11}OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(C_4H_9)F$	$C_{12}H_{27}FOSi$	95	61 (1.5)	0.8742	1.4179	67.44	67.96
iso-$C_5H_{11}OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_5H_{11})F$	$C_{13}H_{29}FOSi$	93	104 (7)	0.8697	1.4212	72.48	72.61
$C_6H_5OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(C_4H_9)F$	$C_{13}H_{21}FOSi$	83	96 (2)	0.9895	1.4810	69.13	69.02
$C_6H_5OCH_2CH_2Si(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_5H_{11})F$	$C_{14}H_{23}FOSi$	74	110 (3)	0.9807	1.4790	73.56	73.76
$C_6H_5OSi(CH_3)(C_4H_9)F$	$C_{11}H_{17}FOSi$	—	58 (1)	0.9841	1.4640	59.54	59.76
$C_6H_5OSi(CH_3)(iso\text{-}C_5H_{11})F$	$C_{12}H_{19}FOSi$	—	70—71 (1)	0.9805	1.4595	63.17	63.51

Card 2/4

ACC NR: AP7006249 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/67/037/001/0260/0264

AUTHOR: Sokolov, B. A.; Grishko, A. N.; Kuznetsova, T. A.; Sultangareyev, R. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Studies in the area of fluoroorganosilicon compounds. Part 4: Synthesis of oxygen-containing fluoroorganosilicon compounds

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1967, 260-264

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl compound, silane, fluorinated organic compound, ether

ABSTRACT: The addition of various fluorosilanes of the general formula $HSiR_1R_2F$ to vinyl isopropyl, vinyl butyl, vinyl isoamyl, vinyl phenyl ether and vinyl ethers of 1,3-dioxolanes in the presence of a 0.1 M solution of chloroplatinic acid in isopropyl alcohol was studied. In all cases except that of vinyl phenyl ether, the addition of fluorosilanes occurs in 80-90% yield according to the reaction

$$R'OCH{=}CH_2 + HSiR_1R_2F \longrightarrow R'OCH_2CH_2SiR_1R_2F$$

In the case of vinyl phenyl ether, the addition according to the above reaction is associated with the formation of $R'OSiR_1R_2F$. The twenty-one new compounds which were synthesized are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Vinyl ethers of 1,3-dioxolanes were kindly

Card 1/4 UDC: 547.245+547.371

ACC NR: AP7006248

$$C_6H_5C{\equiv}CH + HSiR_1R_2X \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow C_6H_5C{=}CH_2 \\ \qquad\quad | \\ \qquad\quad SiR_1R_2X \\ \rightarrow C_6H_5CH{=}CHSiR_1R_2X \end{array} \right.$$

X = F, Cl.

The compounds obtained and their yields were: α-methylpropylfluorosilylstyrene (42%), β-methylpropylfluorosilylstyrene (39%), α-methylisobutylfluorosilylstyrene (38%), β-methylisobutylfluorosilylstyrene (32%), α-methylbutylfluorosilylstyrene (48%), β-methylbutylfluorosilylstyrene (30%), α-methylpropylchlorosilylstyrene (25%), β-methylpropylchlorosilylstyrene (45%), α-methylisobutylchlorosilylstyrene, β-methylisobutylchlorosilylstyrene (53%), α-methylbutylchlorosilylstyrene (30%), β-methylbutylchlorosilylstyrene (46%), α-methylisobutylfluorosilylstyrene (95%), β-methylisobutylfluorosilylstyrene, α-methylpropylfluorosilylstyrene, β-methylpropylfluorosilylstyrene, α-methylpropylfluorosilylethylbenzene (92%), β-methylpropylfluorosilylethylbenzene, α-methylisobutylfluorosilylethylbenzene, and β-methylisobutylfluorosilylethylbenzene. IR spectra of all the compounds were recorded. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Nov65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7006246 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/67/037/001/0255/0260

AUTHOR: Sokolov, B. A.; Grishko, A. N.; Kuznetsova, T. A.; Kositsyna, E. I.; Zhuk, L. V.

ORG: Irkutsk Polytechnic Institute (Irkutskiy politekhnicheskiy institut); Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Studies in the area of fluoroorganosilicon compounds. Part 3: Reactions of fluoro- and chlorosilanes with phenylacetylene

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1967, 255-260

TOPIC TAGS: silane, fluorinated organic compound, chlorinated organic compound, organosilicon compound, acetylene compound

ABSTRACT: In order to study further the addition of fluorosilanes to unsaturated organic compounds, particularly acetylenic ones, and also to synthesize alkenylsilanes, the addition of methylpropyl-, methylisobutyl, methylbutylfluorosilanes and also of the corresponding chlorosilanes to phenylacetylene in the presence of Speier's catalyst was carried out. In all cases, the addition was found to form a mixture of α- and β-substituted styrenes:

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.245+547.314

L 21776-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6002512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0018/0018

AUTHORS: Sokolov, B. A.; Grishko, A. N.; Kuznetsova, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining fluorosilicon organic alcohols with conjugated double bonds. Class 12, No. 176584

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 18

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, organofluorine compound, conjugated bond system

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a preparative method for obtaining fluorosilicon organic alcohols with conjugated double bonds by the interaction of fluorohydrosilanes with dialkyl (vinylacetylenyl) carbinols in the presence of chloroplatinic acid.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Oct64

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.419.5.07:541.571.35

L 32216-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002126

0

4-76% yield. They also investigated the fluoridation of chlorosilanes by the same fluoridizers, resulting in 20 derivatives in yields of 12-88%. The physical properties of all these products are also tabulated. The preparative procedure for several representative products is described in detail and the spectra of some of the products are supplied. The hydrofluorosilanes and 24 of the fluorosilanes are said not to have been previously described in the literature. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900011-6

L 32216-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j)/EPR Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(L WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5002126 S/0000/64/000/000/0153/0159

AUTHOR: Sokolov, B.A.; Grishko, A.N.; Lavrova, K.F.; Kagan, G.I.

TITLE: Synthesis of fluorosilico-organic monomers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza. Sintez i svoystva monomerov (The synthesis and properties of monomers). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 153-159

TOPIC TAGS: heteroorganic compound, silicoorganic compound, fluorosilico-organic compound, hydrochlorosilane, hydrofluorosilane, chlorosilane, fluorosilane

ABSTRACT: In a 3-part study, the authors first investigated the fluoridation of hydrochlorosilanes by SbF_3, NH_4F, ZnF_2, CoF_2, AgF, and 48% HF in order to determine an effective fluoridizer for the synthesis of hydrofluorosilanes of the type R_nSiHF_{3-n} ($n = 1, 2$) containing Si - H and Si - F bonds. By treating alkyl-(aryl) hydrochlorosilanes with concentrated HF for 30-40 minutes at room temperature, a procedure found to be most effective, a series of fluorinated products was obtained in 60-80% yield; the physical properties of these compounds are tabulated. They then investigated the addition of the hydrofluorosilanes obtained to styrene and allyl chlorides in the presence of 0.1 N H_2PtCl_6 in isopropyl alcohol, in a reaction which may either follow or disobey the Markovnikov rule. This resulted in a series of 12 addition products in

Card 1/2

L 18801-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049467

2

b.p. 96C (8 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4663, d_4^{20} 0.8857 and (γ-triethylsilylallyloxy) triethylsilane, b.p. 105C (1 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4585, d_4^{20} 0.8689. Action on methyldibutylsilane it produces γ-(methyldibutylsilyl) allyl alcohol, b.p. 115C(2 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4638, d_4^{20} 0.8668 and (γ-methyldibutylsilylallyloxy) methyldibutylsilane, b.p. 170C (2 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4550, d_4^{20} 0.8509. These compounds are not described in the literature. Their structure was proven by infrared spectroscopy. "The analyses were performed by G. Gladkova." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Division of the SSSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 18801-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4049467 S/0079/64/034/011/3610/3612

AUTHOR: Sokolov, B.A., Grishko, A.N., Lavrova, K.F., Kagan, G.I.

TITLE: Reaction of hydrosilanes with propargyl alcohol

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 11, 1964, 3610-3612

TOPIC TAGS: hydrosilane, alkylsilane, propargyl alcohol, silicoorganic compound

ABSTRACT: Mixing propargyl alcohol with methyldiethylsilane in the presence of 0.3 ml 0.1M $H_2PtCl_6 \cdot 6H_2O$ as a catalyst followed by heating at 130C produces γ-(methyldiethylsilyl) allyl alcohol together with an ester, $R'R_2SiCH - CHCH_2OSiR'R_2$ where R is C_2H_5 or C_4H_{10} and R' is CH_3. The same type of reaction occurs when triethylsilane or methyldibutylsilane is added. With methyldiethylsilane, propargyl alcohol forms γ-(methyldiethylsilyl) allyl alcohol, b.p. 74C (2mm), n_D^{20} 1.4596 d_4^{20} 0.8750 and (γ-methyl-diethylsilylallyloxy) methyldiethylsilane, b.p. 90-92C (1.5 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4489, d_4^{20} 0.8575. With triethylsilane it forms γ-(triethylsilyl)allyl alcohol,

Card 1/2

Addition of fluorohydrosilanes ...

proceeded in accordance with Markovnikov's rule to give β-chloropropyldiethylfluorosilane. Each of the additions to styrene proceeded in two directions - in accordance with and contrary to Markovnikov's rule - to give predominantly the α- and some β-isomers. Identities of the adducts formed were established by comparing their Raman spectra with those of the compounds obtained by fluorinating the corresponding chloro compounds. Addition of the dialkylmonofluorosilanes to styrene takes place more vigorously than that of the corresponding chloro compounds, giving higher yields. The physical constants of five of the dialkylfluorosilanes and of 11 of the styrene addition products and the Raman spectra of 10 of the styrene addition products are given: 15 of these compounds are new. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1961

Card 2/2

S/079/62/032/012/002/008
D424/D307

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M.F., Sokolov, B.A., Grishko, A.K., Lavrova, K.F. and Kazan, G.I.

TITLE: Addition of fluorohydrosilanes to unsaturated compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 12, 1962, 3882-3885

TEXT: The above reaction has not been studied previously because of the difficulty of synthesizing compounds of the type R_nSiHF_{3-n}. A number of such compounds has now been synthesized, in 60-80% yields, by the reaction of the corresponding alkyl or aryl chlorohydrosilanes with concentrated HF at room temperature, over 30-40 minutes. The following additions were carried out, using a 0.1 M solution of chloroplatinic acid in iso-propanol as catalyst: diethylfluorosilane to allyl chloride, and methylpropyl-, methyliso-propyl-, methylbutyl-, and methyliso-butylfluorosilanes and methyl- and propyldifluorosilanes to styrene. The first of these additions

Card 1/2

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SOKOLOV, B.A.; GRISHKO, A.N.

Addition of methylbutyl- and methylisobutylfluorosilanes to styrene. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:663 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Silane)
(Styrene)

FATEYEVA, N.S.; GRISHKO, A.N. (Moscow)

Oxidation of nitrogen in an arc discharge under pressure. Zhur. fiz.khim. 35 no.11:2553-2556 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniya.
(Nitrogen oxide)
(Electric discharges through gases)

GRISHKO, A.I.

Recent developments in interpreting the geophysical materials of the Inya deposit. Izv. Alt. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.5:59-65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Altayskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Zapadno-Sibirskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya.

UZIYENKO, A.M.; KUSTOBAYEV, G.G.; DUKHIN, I.S.; SMIRNOV, B.I.; GRISHKO, A.G.; GONCHAROVA, R.Ya.

Research at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Stal' 22 no.8:742-743 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Rolling mills—Equipment and supplies)

BOROVIK, L.I., inzh.; GRISHKO, A.G., inzh.; PIMENOV, A.F., inzh.

Effect of the finishing roll surface on the quality of sheet iron. Stal' 20 no.8:726-728 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolls(Iron mills)) (Surfaces (Technology))

GRISHKO, A.G., inzh.; SOLOTAREVSKAYA, A.S.

Colored ceramic facing tiles made of local raw materials. Sbor. trud. IUZHNII no.2:148-156 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh materialov i izdeliy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR.
(Tiles)

GRISHKO, A.G., inzh.; DOROSHENKO, N.M.

Making keramzit from the clays of the Kharkov brick factories. Sbor. trud. IUZHNII no.2:28-38 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh materialov i izdeliy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR.
(Clay) (Aggregates (Building materials))

GRISHKIN, Ye.S., inzh.; ROSLYAKOV, O.A., inzh.

Lathe attachment for turning air ducts in the rotor of the GT-25-700-1 gas turbine. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.1:36-37 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Lathes)

GRISHKIN, M.Ye.

We are expanding the use of small-scale mechanization. Transp. stroi. 10 no.10:5-6 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Brigadir elektromonterov tresta Transtekhmontazh Glavnogo upravleniya zheleznodorozhnogo stroitel'stva Severa i Zapada
(Moscow--Electric wiring)

GNILORYBOV, T.Ye., prof.; GRISHKIN, I.N., aspirant; GALUTS, P.M., ordinator

Candidomycosis in surgical practice. Zdrav. bel. 8 no.1:42-45 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(MONILIASIS)

GRISHKIN, I.G.

Functional changes in the external respiration of children with chronic nonspecific pneumonia under the influence of treatment in the "Belychka" Sanatorium, Udmurt A.S.S.R. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst. 21:145-150 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Perevoshchikova) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GRISHKIN, I.G.

Chronic nonspecific pneumonias in children in rural region. Gor. zhur. no.12:87 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Yukamenskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Udmurtskoy ASSR.

GRISHKIN, I.G.

Case of malignant tumor of the right adrenal gland in a girl aged 3 years and 9 months. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.4:93-94 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I.Perevoshchikova) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. N.F.Rupasov).
(ADRENAL GLANDS--CANCER)

GRISHKIN, I.G.

Case of partial gigantism. Ortrop.travm.i protez. 21 no.3:59-61 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I.Perevoshchikova) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - N.F.Rupasov) na baze gorodskoy spetsializirovannoy bol'nitsy.
(LEG--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

GRISHKEVICH-TROKHIMOVSKAYA, I. P.

"An Investigation of the Physicochemical and Industrial Properties of the Clays of the Khotkobsk Deposits and Their Application as a Refractory Raw Material." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Medeleyev, 29 Nov 54. (VM, 17 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

NEUSHEV, S.M.; GRISHKEVICH, Ya.S.

Designing enterprises for the production of plastic building materials and products. Stroi.mat. 8 no.7:3-6 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Gosudarstvennogo vsesoyuznogo instituta proyektirovaniya predpriyatiy promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov (for Neushev).
(Building materials industry) (Plastics industry)

CRISHEEVICH, V.M.; BERGER, B.N.; [illegible], Ye.N.

Anaerobic phlegmon and gangrene of the scrotum. Vest. khir. 92 no.6:127-128 Je '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz Oshmyanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - G. Zaboyev) Grodnenskoy oblasti. Adres avtora: Oshmyany, Grodnenskoy oblasti, rayonnaya bol'nitsa.

GRISHKEVICH, V.M. (Moskva, Zubovskiy bul'var, d.37)

Surgical technics in inflammatory diseases of the intestines.
Vest.khir. 89 no.9:129-130 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Kostyukovichskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - V.K.Polevtsov) Mogilevskoy oblasti.
(INTESTINES--SURGERY)

GRISHKEVICH, V.M.

Aortic suture for temporary prosthesis in an experiment. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.12:23-26 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. A.M.Boldin) i Kostyukovichskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Mogilevskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.K.Polevtsov).
(AORTA--SURGERY)

GRISHKEVICH, V.M.

Intestinal phlegmons. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.6:48-49 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Kostyukovichskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Mogilevskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach V.K.Polevtsov).
(INTESTINES--DISEASES) (PHLEGMONS)

GRISHKEVICH, V.M.; BELEN'KIY, A.Yu.

Treatment of perforating gastric and duodenal ulcers. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.3:60 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Kostyukovicheskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Mogilevskoy oblasti.
(PEPTIC ULCER)

BOLDIN, A.M., prof.; GRISHKEVICH, V.M.

Etiology and pathogenesis of acute appendicitis. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 7:3-8 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(APPENDICITIS)

ZHURAVLEVA, I. P., aspirant; STUKALOVA, Ye. N.; GRISHKEVICH, M. N., agronom

Effectiveness of combined use of DDT and superphosphate for potatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.6:10-11 Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Zhuravleva). 2. Nachal'nik Polesskogo uchastka Kaliningradskoy ekspeditsii (for Stukalova). 3. Kolkhoz "Pamyat' Il'icha", Brestskoy obl. (for Grishkevich).

(Russia, Northwestern--Potato beetle--Extermination) (DDT(Insecticide)) (Phosphates)

possible only when all the initial assumptions underlying it are fulfilled. There is little probability that the statistical phenomena in the ionosphere can be described by the functions $\rho(\tau)$ and $\rho(\xi, \eta, \tau)$, which fully satisfy all the requirements of the correlation method. For this reason, the formal use of this method in practical investigations of the inhomogeneous structure of the ionosphere is the source of appreciable and uncontrollable errors in the determination of the characteristics of ionospheric inhomogeneities and drifts. The technique of the experiments described in the article is recommended as a method for the investigation of these characteristics. "In conclusion, I thank L. G. Pavlov for assistance in the preparation of this work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 9 tables, and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 008

L 40909-65 EEC-4/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWA(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EEC(t)/FCC Pe-5/Pg-4/P1-4/ P1-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pg-4/Pt-10/Pae-2/Pe) GW/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AT5009256 UR/2831/64/000/013/0129/0150

AUTHOR: Grishkevich, L. V.

TITLE: Results of a determination of the characteristics of ionospheric drifts by the correlation method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdurvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera. Sbornik statey, no. 13, 1964, 129-150

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, ionospheric drift, ionospheric F layer, radio wave reflection, ionosphere structure

ABSTRACT: To illustrate the characteristics of the use of the correlation method, six typical cases of recordings of fadings R(t) corresponding to the reflection of radio waves from the ionospheric F_2 layer were studied. The correlation method and the similitude method are two of the methods used for the treatment of the recording of fadings for the purpose of obtaining information on the velocity and direction of ionospheric drifts. In the absence of temporal chaotic variations in the structure of the diffraction patterns, both methods, in principle, yield correct results. However, the consecutive application of the correlation method is

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012750

3 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 22Oct63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS, AI	NO REF SOV: 013	OTHER: 007

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900011-6

scale inhomogeneities are of local character. Comparison of ionosphere drift investigations made by different methods indicates that both large and small scale inhomogeneities participate in the general circulation of the ionosphere, their different behaviors are probably due to different origin, and a common cause controls their motion. The preliminary results indicate good agreement between the data obtained in the Soviet Union and abroad. It is urged that the obtained data be reduced in a more precise fashion than afforded by similarity methods, using correlation analysis and electronic computers. The article is an abbreviation of a paper based on work performed by N. M. Yerofeyev and V. P. Perely'gin (Ashkhabad), L. V. Grishkevich and N. A. Mityakov (NIRFI, Gorkiy), Yu. V. Kushnerevskiy and Ye. S. Zayarnaya (IZMIRAN, Moscow), V. D. Gusev, L. A. Drachev, S. F. Mirkotan, Yu. V. Berezin, M. P. Kiyanovskiy (Moscow, MGU), V. E. Zelenkov and V. N. Checha (Tomsk, SFTI); B. L. Kashcheyev, Ye. G. Proshkin, V. V. Tolstov, and N. T. Tsimbal (Kharkov, KhPI) and V. Kokurin (Simenz). Orig. art. has: 11 figures,

ACCESSION NR: AT3012750

Year and aimed at investigating the circulation of the upper atmosphere, the diurnal and seasonal variations, the behavior of ionospheric-wind velocity, latitudinal and longitudinal effects, and the connection of various geophysical phenomena with drift in the ionosphere. The stations at which the motions in the ionosphere were investigated are listed and the measurement equipment and procedures briefly described. Data are presented on the magnitude and direction of the drift velocity in the E and F2 layers; the anisotropy of the form of the inhomogeneities in the F2 layers and the statistical properties of the inhomogeneous structure of the ionosphere, as described by the behavior of the turbidity coefficient; the angular spectrum and angles of arrivals of the reflected radio waves; random drift of the ionosphere and the lifetime of the inhomogeneities; the amplitude distribution; and period fluctuations. The authors state that although the presence of latitudinal or longitudinal regularities in the parameters investigated cannot be deduced as yet, it is obvious that the variations of the small-

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3012750 S/2831/60/000/002/0019/0032

AUTHORS: Grishkevich, L. V.; Gusev, V. D.; Kushnerevskiy, Yu. V.; Mirkotan, S. F.; Porshkin, Ye. G.

TITLE: Results of investigations of ionospheric inhomogeneities and their motions, obtained at the Soviet stations during the IGY

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomst. komit. po prov. Mezhdunarodn. geofizich. goda. 5 razdel program. MGG: Ionosfera. Sb. statey, no. 2, 1960, 19-32

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, ionospheric inhomogeneity, international geophysical year, upper atmosphere circulation, diurnal variation, seasonal variation, drift in the ionosphere, radio wave reflection, inhomogeneity lifetime

ABSTRACT: This is a preliminary report of systematic observations made in the Soviet Union as part of the International Geophysical

Card 1/4

antenna, θ_0 the dispersion standard for the angle of reception. The expression holds for any angular spectrum of scattered signals and for arbitrary energy ratios of the mirror-reflected and the scattered waves. Comparison of the theoretical conclusions with the experimental results on radiowave reflection from the ionospheric F2-layer obtained with four equally spaced (ℓ = 140 m) aerials located at the corners of a N-S-E-W square proves the validity of the basic assumption used in deriving the cross-correlation function, namely, that the drift of "frozen" ionization inhomogeneities is largely responsible for radiowave scattering. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete (Radiophysical Institute, Gorky State University)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1962

S/203/62/002/005/007/010
I046/I246

AUTHOR: Grishkevich, L.V.

TITLE: Ionospheric inhomogeneous structure analysis by the method of space-separated reception with a small base

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.2, no.5, 1962, 909-917

TEXT: Theoretical considerations analogous to those used by Bramley (Ref.2: E.N.Bramley. Proc.Instn.Electr.Engrs, p.III, 1951, 98, 19) give the following cross-correlation function for squares of amplitudes:

$$\rho_{A^2}(\ell, \tau) = \frac{R[R + 2b^2]}{1 + 2b^2}, \qquad R = \exp - 2\left(\frac{\pi \ell - V\tau}{\lambda}\theta_0\right)^2 \qquad (16)$$

where ℓ the distance between the receiving antennae, b^2 the signal-noise ratio, V the velocity of the diffraction pattern on earth's surface (twice the velocity on ionospheric inhomogeneities), τ the time lapse between the recordings of squares of amplitudes on one

Card 1/2

Results of Studies ....

shows general agreement.
There are 8 figures, 1 table and 13 references: 5 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The four latest English-language references quoted are: Refs. 3 and 4 (in text); Ref. 9 - T. Tsuda - Report of Ionosphere and Space Research in Japan, 8, 56, 1959; Ref. 11 - M. Dagg - J. Atm. Terr. Phys., 10, 144, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1960

Card 5/7 5

Results of Studies ....

The corresponding angular region in the present work was 260-280°, while at Cambridge (England) the most frequent direction was 230-250°. During the day (11-14 hours) the directional distribution is more uniform and any preferred direction is difficult to deduce. During the remaining hours, there is also a considerable spread in the directions of motion but there is some evidence that motion to the western and eastern directions is favoured. No seasonal variations were detected. However, the latter deduction is not final and requires further confirmation. Finally a study was made of the relation between the ionospheric motion and the magnetic activity. It was found that there is a positive correlation between the drift velocity in the F-region and the degree of magnetic disturbance, which is similar to that reported by Chapman, Checha and Zelenkov (Refs. 5, 6). The Earth's magnetic field appears to have an important effect on the character of the motion of irregularities in the F region. The general conclusion is that there are definite regularities in the horizontal ionisation drifts in the [illegible] F regions. Comparison of the results obtained [illegible] and Cambridge

4

histograms of the directions of motion for the two groups (Figs. 2a and 2б respectively). These results lead to the conclusion that the drift-velocity vector in the E-region executes two complete rotations per day the corresponding periods being 9 and 15 hours. A typical velocity histogram for the F-region (December - February 1957 - 1959) is shown in Fig. 3б. It was found that the average drift velocity during winter and spring is somewhat larger than during summer and autumn, the actual figures being 92, 88, 82 and 82 m/sec^{-1} respectively. In addition to the seasonal changes in the average drift velocity in the F-region, there is also a variation in the hourly average. The average velocity tends to increase towards mid-day. It is therefore concluded that the drift velocities in the F-region depend not only on the time of year but also on the time of day. A study was also made of the diurnal and seasonal variations in the directions of motion in the F-region. Detailed polar diagrams are reproduced. It was found that during the evening, night and early-morning hours, motions in the western direction predominated during 1957-1959.

4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900011-6

Results of Studies ....

The total number of days during which regular observations were carried out in accordance with the IGY-IGS programme (Ref. 3 - IGY, 1957, 1958, Instruction Manual, London, 3, 5, 1956) was 315. In most cases the observations were carried on round the clock for 10 to 15 min in each hour. Fig. 1 shows a histogram giving the velocity of motion V in the E-region during the entire period of observations. It follows from this figure that the average drift velocity was 85 m/sec. The average day velocity was also 85 m/sec and the average night velocity was again equal to this figure. This is in agreement with analogous data published by J.H. Chapman (Ref. 5 - Canad. J. Phys., 31, 120, 1953) and V.A. Checha, V.Ye. Zelenkov (Ref. 6 - Collection of IGY papers, Drifts and Irregularities in the Ionosphere.. pub. AS USSR, Moscow, 1959, p. 50). In order to elucidate the diurnal variations in the direction of the motion in the E-region, the results were divided into two groups, one of which corresponded to 00-07 and 18-23 hours and the other to 08-17 hours. This classification of experimental data is the same as that used by T. Shimazaki (Ref. 4 - Ionosphere and Space Research in Japan, 8, 21, 1959). Fig. 2 shows the

30677

S/141/61/004/004/004/024
E032/E314

9.9100

AUTHOR: Grishkevich, L.V.

TITLE: Results of Studies of Ionospheric Drifts Over Gor'kiy During 1957-1959

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1961, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 608 - 618+insert

TEXT: The author reports observations of ionisation drifts in the E- and F-regions of the ionosphere, which were obtained during the IGY-IGS at Gor'kiy. The apparatus, experimental details and method of analysis have been described by the present author and N.A. Mityakov (Ref. 1 - this journal - 1958, Vol. 1, 3, 13; Ref. 2 - Trudy SIFTI, No. 37, 185, 1959). The E-layer was studied using a frequency of 2 ± 0.2 Mc/s, while the F-region was investigated in the range 2 - 10 Mc/s. The motion of sporadic layers in the E-region was also investigated. Most of the results were obtained for F-region drifts in the frequency range 2-6 Mc/s. The results reproduced in the present paper are mainly concerned with the period July, 1957 to January, 1960.

Card 1/5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000616900011-6

On ionospheric effects ...

S/056/61/001/006/015/021
D059/D113

and control observations were made every 15 minutes from February ... 1, ... ascertain the effect of the eclipse at the E and F layers. There are ... figures, 1 table and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The English-language references are: H.N. Cones. J. Res. Nat. Bur. Standards, 1951, 46, 113; W.J.G. Beynon, J.O. Thomas. J. Atmos. and Terr. Phys., 1956, 9, 194-200.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut (Gor'kiy State University im. N.I. Lobachevskiy. Scientific Research Institute of Radio Physics)

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1961

Card 2/2

S/203/61/001/006/015/021
D055/D113

AUTHORS: Vasin, V.I., and Grishkevich, L.V.

TITLE: On ionospheric effects observed during the solar eclipses of December 2, 1956 and February 15, 1961 in Gor'kiy

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetism i aeronomiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 949-951

TEXT: Solar eclipses in the E and F2 layers of the ionosphere, observed at Gor'kiy on December 2, 1956 and February 15, 1961, are described. Although both eclipses took place almost concurrently, their influence on the ionosphere, especially the F2 layer, was different. The most probable values for the α_{eff} and J_o coefficients were calculated from data pertaining to the first eclipse: for the E layer they were $0.5 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm^3 sec^{-1} and 150 cm^{-3} sec^{-1} respectively, and for the F2 layer - $3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ cm^3 sec^{-1} and 7500 el/cm^3 sec^{-1}. Both eclipses were partial, the first had a maximum phase on the Earth's surface of 0.73, the second - of 0.93. The second eclipse began at 10 hrs. 20 min. and ended at 12hrs. 4o min, its maximum phase came about 11 hrs. 33 min. Observations of the ionosphere were made every five minutes

Card 1/2

Some results of the study ...

out noticeable variation of their form and structure. Small-scale inhomogeneities in the ionospheric F_2 layer extend along the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field and, in the North-South direction, have an average ≥ 250 m. The occurrence of drifts of small-scale non-homogeneities in the F_2 layer, in the West-East direction, is confirmed; 23 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

4170

S/194/62/000/008/073/100
D271/D308

AUTHOR: Grishkevich, L.V.

TITLE: Some results of the study of inhomogeneous structure of the ionosphere and of motions in it obtained by the method of space-diversity reception with small base

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1962, abstract 8Zh207 (In collection: Ionosfern. issledovaniya, no. 9, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 54-62 [Summary in Eng.])

TEXT: Some results of investigations into the inhomogeneous structure of amplitude diffraction pattern, carried out with diverse configurations of antenna fields during 1959 - 1960. It has been established that diffraction patterns arising on the earth's surface when radio waves are reflected from inhomogeneities of the ionospheric F_2 region are anisotropic and amplitudes along extremal lines of these patterns can noticeably vary at distances of about 100 m. The average length of these lines in the North-South direction is $\gg$100 m. The migration of diffraction patterns takes place with-

Card 1/2

GRISHKEVICH, L.V.; GUSEV, V.D.; KUSHNEREVSKIY, Yu.V.; MIRKOTAN, S.F.; PROSHKIN, Ye.G.

Results of the study of ionospheric inhomogeneities and their motions obtained at stations of the Soviet Union during the International Geophysical Year. Issl. ionosf. i met. no.2: 19-32 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Ionosphere)

9.1200
9.9100

S/058/60/000/012/[illegible]
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 12, p. [illegible], # [illegible]

AUTHORS: Grishkevich, L.V., Mityakov, N.A.

TITLE: Equipment for Studying Motions in the Ionosphere by Using Spaced Antennas With Small Base

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1959, No. 37, pp. 200-205

TEXT: Equipment employed for studying the motions in the ionosphere is briefly described. Vertical probing is performed by means of an ionospheric station of manual control with about 2-kw power in a pulse and frequency range between 2 and 10 Mc. Signals reflected from the ionosphere are received by three spaced antennas arranged at the vertices of a rectangular triangle with 130-m legs and are recorded on a film moving at a speed of 1.82 mm/sec. The block-diagram of the equipment, as well as those of the electronic switch of receiving antennas, gate pulse generator and controlled amplifier, are presented.

N.A.Mityakov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

GRISHKEVICH, L.V.; MITYAKOV, N.A.

Equipment for studying motions in the ionosphere by the method of diversity reception using a small base. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 1 no.3:13-18 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

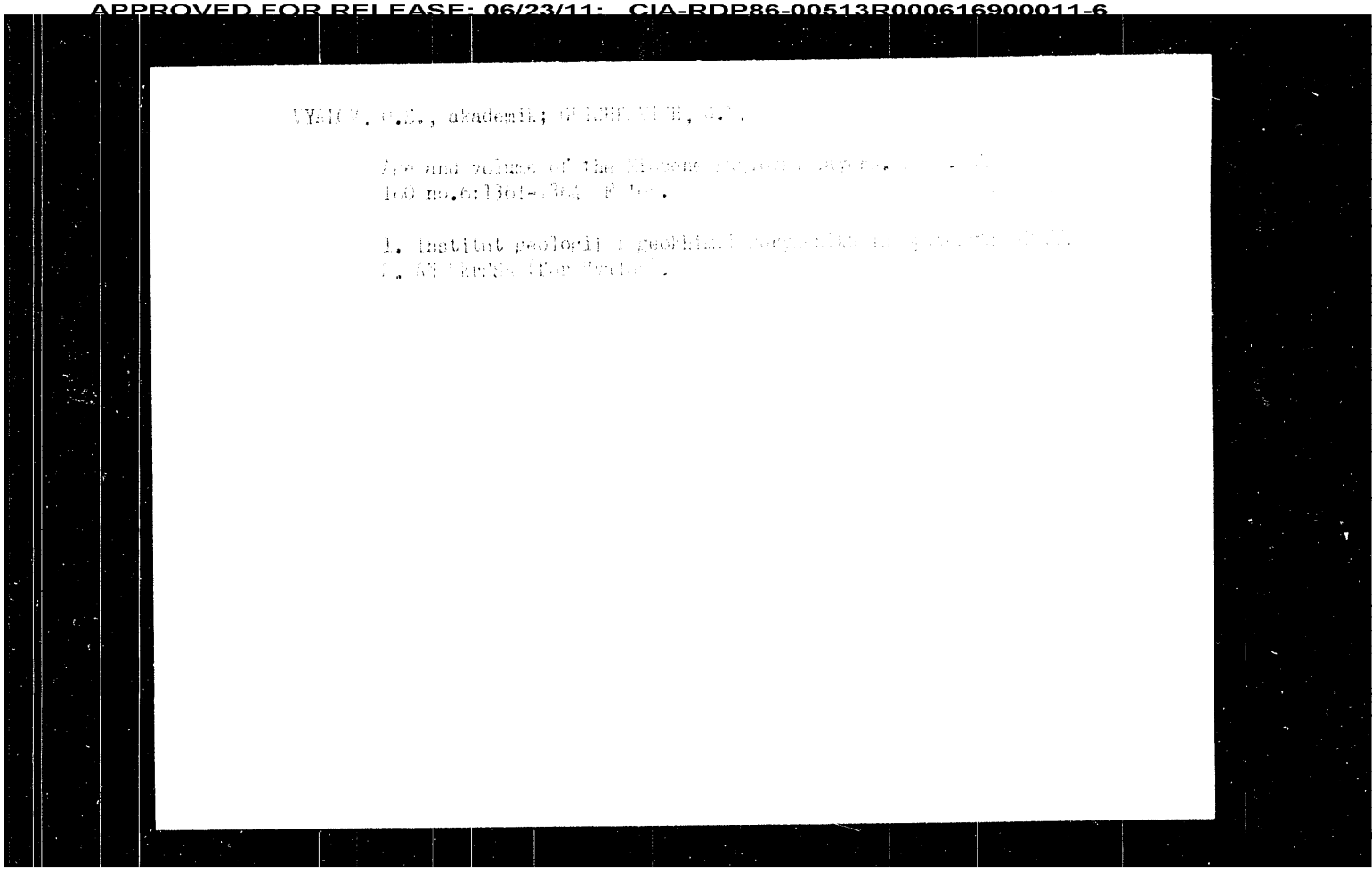
1. Issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

(Ionospheric radio wave propagation)

GRISHKEVICH, L. V., N. A.MITYAKOV, G. G. MIKHAYLOVA

"Ionospheric Observations at Gorkiy During the Solar Eclipse of June 8, 1958"

(Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 25, 1952 and June 30, 1954, Transactions of the Expedition to Observe Solar Eclipses) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 337 p.

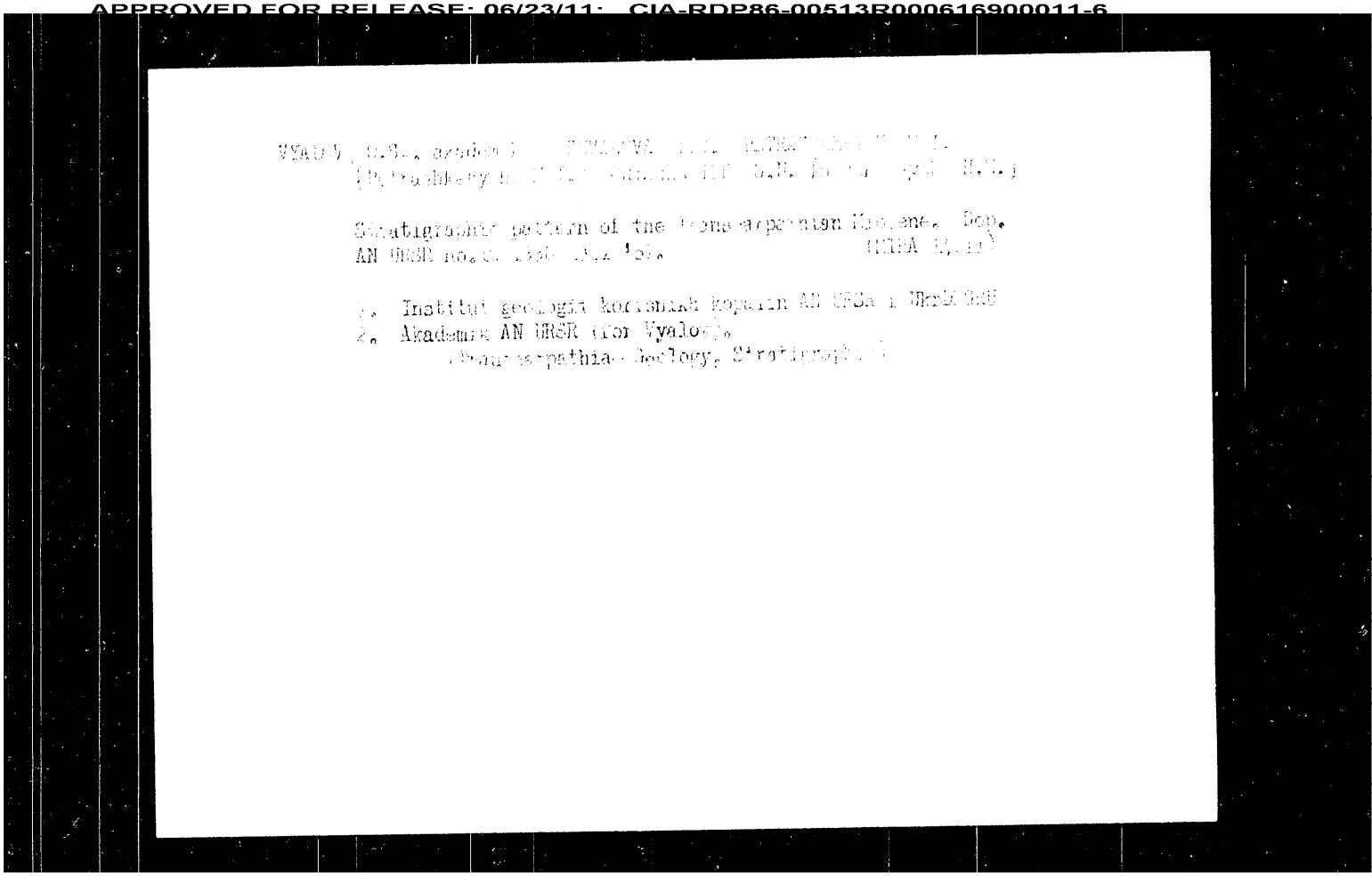


VEALOV, O.S.[Vyalov, O.S.]; PISVANOVA, L.S. [Pishvanova, L.S.]; GRISKEVICI, G.N. [Grishkevich, G.N.]

Sketch of the Transcarpathian Miocene stratigraphy. Analele geol geogr 17 no.4:58-68 O-D '63.

VYALOV, O.S.; PISHVANOVA, L.S.; PETRASHKEVICH, M.I.; GRISHKEVICH, G.N.

Miocene stratigraphic scale of Transcarpathia. Biul.MOIP.Otd. geol. 37 no.5:69-79 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Transcarpathia--Geology, Stratigraphic)



Stratigraphic pattern of the Trans-Carpathian Miocene. Dop.
AN URSR no. [illegible]

1. Institut geologii Karpatskim Kompleksom AN CSSR i URSR
2. Akademik AN URSR (for Vyalov).
(Trans-Carpathia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GOLOVINOVICH, G.I.

Some cardiids from the Sarmatian of Transcarpathia. Paleont.sbor. [Lvov] no.1:29-39 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR, L'vov.

(Transcarpathia--Cardiidae, Fossil)

AUTHOR: Grishkevich, G.N., and Sevesskaya, I.A. 11-59-1-9/16

TITLE: On the Fauna of Argillaceous Facies of the Lower Sarmatian stage of the Transcarpathian and Kara-Bugaz Region (o faune glinistykh fatsiy Nizhnego Sarmata Zakarpat'ya i Prikarabugaz'ya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 80-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deposits of the lower Sarmatian Stage of the Miocene Period in the Transcarpathia and on the north shore of the Kara-Bugaz Bay of the Caspian, contain a large number of very similar species of fossilized fauna. Even the evolution of various shells was identical. The authors came to the conclusion that both regions were covered in that epoch by the sea, and the evolution of these shells occured under similar conditions in two remote parts of the sea.
There are 2 photos and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva (Paleontological Institute of the AN USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1957
Card 1/1 1. Paleontology-USSR 2. Fossils-Classification

The Sarmatian Deposits (Cont.) 15-57-12-16802

formation of the trans-Carpathian region and with the Bessarabian beds of the eastern regions. The author suggests that the upper members of the Hungarian Sarmatian may also belong to the middle Sarmatian. Detailed descriptions are given of the sections of the Lipsha and Byshkovo region in the Solotvin vapidna (basin) and the Beregovo and Zaluzh-Velikiye Komyaty regions of the Chop vpadina (basin). The author provides a comparative diagram of the described sections, and also a table comparing the Sarmatian beds of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast' region with deposits of other regions.

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L. A. Nevesskaya

The Sarmatian Deposits (Cont.)

Sarmatian become abundant: Cardium pium Zhizh., C. finitima n. sp., C. sarmaticum Barb., C. politoanei Jekel., and Topes naviculatus R. Hoern. The shells are much larger. In addition to a number of middle Sarmatian forms appearing, Cardium transcarpaticum Grischk., characteristic of the lower Sarmatian beds, disappears. Besides the forms mentioned, the most distinctive of the middle Sarmatian are Cardium ringeiseni Jekel., C. plicatum maximum n. subsp., C. cf. ustjurtense Andrus., Ervilia dissita corbuloides n. subsp., Mactra podolica Eichw., M. rectotruncata n. sp., M. ex gr. fabreana Orb., Tapes vitalianus Orb., T. aff. tricuspis Eichw., Calliostoma angulatosarmates (Sinz.), C. pseudoangulata (Sina.), Barbotella sp., and other gastropods. Fossils become scarcer in the upper part of this unit. In this part of the section, only small, but numerous Cardium pium Zhizh., C. finitima n. sp., C. politioanei Jekel, less abundant Acteocina lajonkaireana (Bast)., Tapes vitalianus Orb., and thin-walled T. aff. tricuspis Eichw. are present. The Almashskiy formation is correlative with the upper part of the Vyshkovo

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15-57-12-16862

The Sarmatian Deposits (Cont.)

Grischk.) ranges up to 400 m in thickness. It is predominantly clay, but contains layers of sand and tuff. Cardium transcarpaticum Grischk is the most characteristic fossil. Other forms of Abra occur in the lower part, except Abra alba scythica, but they are very small. Except for the forms mentioned, the most abundant are Ervilia dissita Eichw., E. dissita andrussovi Koles, Mactra eichwaldi Lask., M. eichwaldi pleschakovi n. sp., M. podolica praenaviculata n. sp., Cardium lithopodolicum Dub., C. sarmaticum Bark., C. politioanei Jekel., Tapes aksajicus Bogd., T. naviculatus R. Hoern., and Modiolus naviculoides maximus Newessk. This horizon corresponds to the typical lower Sarmatian or Volynskiy beds in the regions farther east. In the trans-Carpathian region, this horizon is correlative with the lower part of the Vyshkovo formation and the Lukova beds. The lower part of the middle Sarmatian, or Almashskiy formation, consists of clays with layers of sandstones and tuffs, 25 m to 80 m thick. There is no sharp faunal boundary with the underlying member, but species that were rare in the lower

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The Sarmatian Deposits (Cont.)

locally contains numerous layers of tuff (Beregovo hilly country). This horizon is characterized by the following forms: Abra reflexa Eichw., several subspecies, Abra alba Wood, A. alba scyhtica (sic! scythica ?) Soc., Cardium inopinatum n. sp., Mactra fragilis buglovensis Lask., Modiolus naviculoides maximus Newessk., Mohrensternia inflata Hoern., Potamides mitralis Eichw., and Cerithium rubiginosum Eichw. This member corresponds to the Buglovka beds of the southwestern part of the Russian platform, to the transitional beds between the strata with Venus konkensis Sok. and the typical lower Sarmatian deposits of the southern Ukraine, and to the undifferentiated beds of the Crimea-Caspian region and the transitional strata (lower part of the lower Sarmation, the upper part of the upper Konka beds) of the Kara-Bogaz-Gol. In the Zakarpatskaya Oblast', the Strembenskiy and Pregudskiy formations and the Dorobratovskiy and Zaluzhskiy beds correspond to the Abra beds. The boundary with the overlying upper horizon of the lower Sarmatian is based on the disappearance of the large forms of Abra and Cardium inopinatum n. sp. The upper member (beds with Cardium transcarpaticum

15-57-12-16802

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12, pp 16-17 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Grishkevich, G. N.

TITLE: The Sarmatian Deposits of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast', UkrSSR (Sarmatskiye otlozheniya Zakarpatskoy oblasti UkrSSR)

PERIODICAL: Geol. sb. L'vovsk. geol. ob-vo pri un-te, 1956, Nr 2-3, pp 158-180

ABSTRACT: Sarmatian deposits in the Zakarpatskaya Oblast' are rather widespread, being exposed in the Solotvin and Chop vpadiny (basins). A study of the fossils has permitted their separation into two groups, lower Sarmatian and the lowermost part of the middle Sarmatian. The first, in turn, may be subdivided into two parts. The lower member of the lower Sarmatian (beds with Abra) consists chiefly of sandy clays, but

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GRISHKEVICH, G.M. [Hryshkevych, H.M.]

Current studies of Sarmatian Foraminifera in Transcarpathia.
Pratsi Inst. geol. kor. kop. AN URSR 2:38-46 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Transcarpathia--Foranimifera, Fossil)

GOLIKOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; GRIGNENVICH, E.V., red.

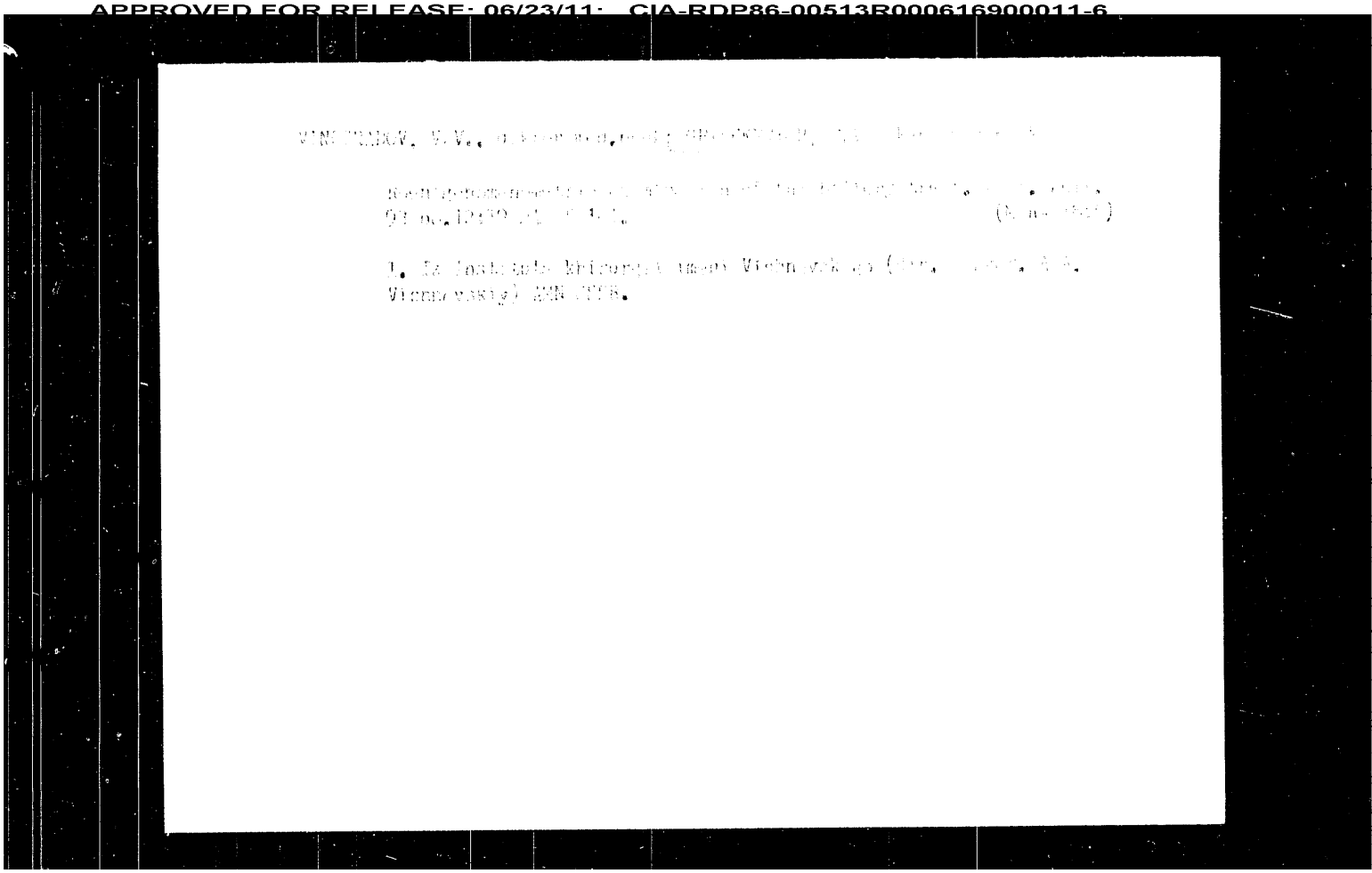
[Role of the nervous system in the healing of wounds] O roli nervnoi sistemy v zazhivlenii ran. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 217 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SARKISOV, Donat Semenovich; RUBEMSKOY, Luka Spiridonovich; GRISHKEVICH, E.V., red.

[Methods of restoring a cirrhotic liver] Puti vosstanovleniia tsirroticheski izmenennoi pecheni. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 137 p. (MIRA 18:9)

PLANEL'YES, Khuan Khuanovich; KHARITONOVA, Aleksandra Mikhaylovna.
GRISHKEVICH, E.V., red.

[Side effects in the antibiotic therapy of bacterial infections] Pobochnye iavleniia pri antibiotikoterapii bakterial'nykh infektsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 429 p.



VINOGRADOV, V.V.; GRISHKEVICH, E.V.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible];
[illegible]SKIY, D.L. (Moskva)

Surgical contrast X-ray television study of the bile ducts.
Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.4:6-9 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA [illegible])

VINOGRADOV, V.V.; GRISHKEVICH, E.V.; MAZAYEV, P.V.

Diagnosis of bile duct obstruction by the transcutaneous cholangiography method. Vestn. rentgen. i radiol. 38 no.4: 40-44 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR (dayatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.

GRISHKEVICH, E.V.

Clinicoanatomical study of changes in the gallbladder and liver during chronic cholecystitis. Sov. med. 26 no.4:63-68 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V. Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR.

VINOGRADOV, V.V.; GRISHKEVICH, E.V.

Diagnostic significance of operative cholangiography and roentgenometric study of the biliary tract. Kaz. med. zhur. no.5:19-22 S-O'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khirurgii AMN SSSR imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.A. Vishnevskiy).

VINOGRADOV, V.V.; GRISHKEVICH, E.V. (Moskva)

Surgical formation of a double hepatocholangiojejunoanastomosis in tumors of the ostium of the hepatic ducts with a separation of the bile ducts of the right and left lobes. Eksper. khir. i anest. 8 no.3:63-65 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

GRISHKEVICH, A.Ye.; KUNIN, N.F.

Plastic tension of copper at various speeds and temperatures.
Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.3:427-434 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvenny universitet imeni Lenina, i
Chelyabinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

in the combustion chamber. The resistance, R, of the flame between the plates was found to depend on T as

$$R = CT^{-3/4} e^{\frac{U}{2kT}} \quad (5).$$

C is a constant, and U is the activation energy of ionization. The activation energy was determined from the slope of Eq. (5), which is represented as a straight line. It amounts to 1.09 ev, and is thus closest to the formation and decay energies of negative oxygen ions. There are 3 figures. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: A. Cherman. ARS J., 30, no. 6, 41, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Chelyabinsk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961 (initially)
April 5, 1961 (after revision)

S/057/62/032/004/015/017
B116/B102

AUTHORS: Kunin, N. F., Kunin, V. N., and Grishkevich, A. Ye.

TITLE: Thermal ionization in the gasoline flame

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 4, 1962, 485-487

TEXT: Ionization in the gasoline flame at 1100-1700°K was investigated. The flame resistance was measured perpendicular to the gas current. The air compressed in compressor 1 (Fig. 1) was conveyed to combustion chamber 2 (with 1.05-1.12 atm excess pressure). By compressed air (compressor 6), gasoline B-70 (B-70) was injected from container 3 into the air conduit between compressor 1 and combustion chamber 2. The flow rate was about 120 m/sec. A transverse magnetic field of up to 7500 oe was generated with electrodes between pole shoes 4. The resulting transverse emf E was taken off by means of graphite plates 5, which were also used to measure the electrical resistance. Automatic electronic potentiometers and bridges with suitable pickups were used to measure the flame temperature T between the plates, the air consumption, G, per second, the gasoline consumption, D_B, per second, and the pressure, p,

Card 1/0

VINOGRADOV, V.V.; GRISHKEVICH, [illegible]; [illegible]AYEV, P.N.; [illegible]

Construction [illegible] tunnel for X-ray manometry [illegible] operating table. [illegible] Khir. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

1. Iz Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.

KUNIN, N.F.; KUNIN, V.N.; GRISHKEVICH, A.Ye.; KORENCHENKO, Ye.S.

Energy absorption by copper during small deformations. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:789-792 My '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

deformation and load are attained. The machine is controlled by tumbler switches mounted on the switchboard 31. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (Chelyabinsk Institute for Rural Mechanization and Electrification)

Fig. 1. Basic diagram of the tensile testing machine.

3 is connected with nut 4 by the electromagnetic clutch 11 which is engaged according to the test program. Nut 4 is fastened to the support 12 which can be adjusted according to the length of specimen 13. The mechanism of measurement is based on an automatic decimal balance in which the sliding weight is replaced by a spring with constant tension to reduce inertia. The upper clamp 14 transmits the deformation power to the short lever arm of balance 15. The carriage 16 with spring 17 which is connected with carriage 18 slides on the long lever arm. Carriage 18, in turn, slides on the fixed guide bar 19. The two carriages are connected with the armatures 21 of two electromagnetic clutches by means of the steel bands 20. These clutches rotate in opposite directions and are engaged by means of contacts 22. In the state of equilibrium, the end of the lever of 15 lies between contacts. The clutches are driven via shaft 6, communicator 10, shaft 23, and reducing gear 24. The recording is made by the pencil 25 fastened to the carriage 16 and sliding on drum 26 which is driven by shaft 3 via reducing gear 27 and electromagnetic clutch 28. The dimensions of the diagram can be varied by the reducing gear 27. The clutches of the machine are fed by the rectifier 29. 30 are the terminal switches for switching off the machine as soon as maximum

S/032/61/027/009/013/013
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Kunin, V. N., and Grishkevich, A. Ye.

TITLE: Precision tensile testing machine for different rates and temperatures

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 9, 1961, 1162-1164

TEXT: The authors describe a 250-kg capacity machine by which tensile tests can be made on wire specimens 20-350 mm long at temperatures from -195 to +1000°C and deformation rates of 10^{-4} to 3 mm/sec. The recorded diagrams of the tension and relaxation curves are 490×500 mm with the maximum error not exceeding 0.5 %. The diagram scale may be varied between 1:100 and 1:1 along the deformation axis and between 0.02 and 0.5 kg/mm per mm diagram along the load axis. The machine is schematically shown in Fig. 1. The deformation mechanism consists of the 0.25-kw asynchronous three-phase motor 1, the gearbox 2 with the shaft 6 and the electromagnetic clutches 7, the transmission shaft 3, worm gear 9, nut 4, and screw 5. The gear ratio may be varied between 1:1 and 1:10,000 The electromagnetic clutch 8 is used for engaging the gear ratio 1:1. Shaft

NEYMAN, M.G.; GRISHKEVICH, A.P.; BESSMERTNIY, A.S., redaktor; RODCHENKO, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Trade and technical schools of Leningrad; a manual for entrants in the 1956 school year] Tekhnicheskie uchilishcha i tekhnikumy Leningrada; spravochnik dlia postupaiushchikh v 1956 godu. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1956. 164 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Leningrad--Technical education)

PYL'TSOV, I.M.; GRISHKEVICH, A.M.

Significance of a tomographic method of study in the diagnosis of constrictive pericarditis. Sov.med. 26 no.10:33-36 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. P.N. Mazayev) Instituta khirurgii imeni A.V.Vishnevskogo (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Vishnevskiy) AMN SSSR.
(PERICARDITIS) (CHEST--RADIOGRAPHY)

The Machining of Hydraulic Cylinders S/121/59/000/11/005/005

by rolling should not be lower than that of the 6th class. After superfinish rolling the surface finish is one of the 9th class, while the precision of aperture diameter corresponds to the 2nd or 3rd class, depending on the machining accuracy of the finishing boring. Figure 4 shows the rolling tool, the construction of which is described by the authors. They state that, under manufacturing conditions, the rolling process is carried out at a speed of 70 rpm and a feed of 200 mm/min. The rolls are made of ShKh15 grade steel and are hardened up to R_C = 62 ÷ 64. The finish of the operating surface of the rolls should be of the 10th class. In comparison with the former honing process, the efficiency has increased by 3 times after superfinish rolling was introduced. Four graphs.

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should not exceed 0.3 mm per diameter. As it can be seen from Figure 3, finishing boring is carried out by a boring head with a T15Ko grade hard-alloy fitted floating tool bit. This head is equipped with rubber guides which act as shock-absorbers in order to impart to the tool the necessary stability to achieve a 6th class surface finish. The authors give a description of the optimum geometric parameters of the tool bits, and point out that the blades should have a shock-absorbing chamfer to prevent fluted and serrated surfaces. The diametric dimensions for finishing boring are within the range of the 3rd class of precision, while conicity and ellipticity do not exceed 0.03 mm over the length of housing. Roughing boring is carried out at a cutting speed of 87 m/min, with a feed of 0.5 mm/rev and cutting depth of 2.75 mm. Finishing is effected with a cutting speed of 100 m/min, a feed of 1.25 mm/rev and cutting depth of 0.25 mm. After introducing high-speed boring, the labor efficiency increased from 10 - 12 to 50 - 60 pieces per shift, i.e. by 5 times. The authors give a detailed description of the cooling system of the lathe and state that "sulfofrezol" is used as cooling liquid. According to the new technology the honing process was replaced by superfinish rolling. For this purpose a tolerance of 0.04 - 0.05 mm is left after the finishing boring. The surface finish of the part before cold-forming

80494

18.5200 S/121/59/000/11/005/005

AUTHORS: Grishkan, S.G., Kozlov, A.I.

TITLE: The Machining of Hydraulic Cylinders

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1959, No 11, pp 41 - 42

TEXT: The Kiyev "Krasnyy Ekskavator" Plant has introduced high-speed boring and coldforming by rolling (instead of honing) of hydraulic cylinder tubes of 80 and 120 mm in diameter and up to 1,200 mm in length on a modernized D63A lathe as shown in Figure 1. The hydraulic cylinder blanks are tubes of 102 x 14 and 140 x 14 mm, made of 45 grade steel. The authors describe the setting of the blank on the lathe and the special equipment of the lathe necessary for roughing, finishing and rolling operations. Figure 2 shows the boring head for roughing operations, fitted with three hard-alloy guides which are taking up the cutting stresses and friction forces arising during the revolving of the machined part, while a fourth guide of wood is installed as shock-absorber. The durability of the hard alloy guides amounts to 6 months, the wooden one lasts for one shift. It was found by tests that the clearance between bored aperture and head guides

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